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TWO FAT PLACES

Will Probably be Given to West Virginia Men To-day.

NAMES OF MILLER AND FAULKNER

Expected to be Sent to the Senate For the Positions They Want.

A BIG CAMDEN AND WILSON POOL

In the Interest of Those Two Men for the United States Senate Two Years Hence if Faulkner Gets the Judgeship—Chilton's Appointment to Succeed Him Would Require Another Reconstruction of the State—Mad Democrats From West Virginia. Things Not Going to Suit the Boys. Colonel Taney's Late Appearance Among the Things That Hile Them.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—It is now said that the President will send two names from West Virginia to the senate to-morrow, Senator Faulkner, for chief justice of the new appellate court of the District of Columbia, and Joseph S. Miller, for commissioner of internal revenue. Of course this is merely hearsay, but there is a growing conviction that these two places are determined, and that the two men named above will get them. Mr. Miller has been quite ill for the past few days, but is just as quietly confident of his selection as ever. Senator Faulkner, it is believed, will gladly accept this judicial position and so free himself of the worry of active politics. All has not been levelly between the two West Virginia senators during the fight for spoils which has been going on since November. Since Mr. Camden's election the two entered into a compact to the effect that neither one would endorse any applicant without consulting the other. Somehow the compact did not work satisfactorily. An applicant was endorsed without consultation, and a perceptible coolness has been the result. Politicians are already figuring on the result of Joe Chilton's appointment to the senate in Faulkner's place. It would certainly necessitate a further adjustment of the oft-changed slate. That is to say, Mr. Vinson, who is now the slate candidate for marshal, would probably have to retire, for Chilton favors the Crawford interests; Mr. Somerville would stand no chance at all for the district-attorneyship. Chilton, of course, favors Watts. Watts is on the slate at present, but is thought to be practically out of the race. Representative Wilson's influence will be sufficient to keep Gilkeson on the list. The fact is that the Camden interests have dictated the slate to all intents and purposes. By this is meant the Camden and Wilson interests combined, for the two have become synonymous. If Faulkner retires and Chilton is appointed by the governor there will of course be two senators to elect two years hence. It is well understood that these two are to be Camden and Wilson. Therefore, this pooling of interests.

The fight is likely to be a pretty one, for there are lots of mad Democrats from West Virginia just now. Things are not going to suit the "workers" by any means. The fight for marshal still wages, and will not cease till the appointment is actually made. Crawford and his followers are bitter. The fight on Miller continues also, not so openly as the other, however. Every man who wants an office is opposed to every other applicant. Hon. C. Wood Daily says that he was informed that the united endorsement of the West Virginia delegation for Mr. Mason's place awaited him here if he would only come and get it. Mr. Daily is here, but the endorsement is not. He is disgusted. Editor Taney has shied his censor into the ring for the Liverpool consulate. He has been here, but so has every other candidate for a place in the foreign service, and each one of them thinks Mr. Taney is affronting him personally for entering the race at this late hour. Colonel Wilson has gone home. He says he would not accept anything less in importance than that of assistant to the attorney general, and he is making no direct fight for one of those places. He is in the hands of his friends. The aspirations of Mr. Miller and Mr. Jopson seem to conflict seriously. If either one is successful it is generally conceded that the other will not be. In the event of Mr. Miller's appointment and Mr. Jopson's retirement from the field, it is conceded that Capt. L. S. Delaplaine's chances for a consulship will be materially strengthened. One and all are agreed that Mr. Cleveland is moving too slowly. That is the only point all are agreed on.

Meanwhile West Virginia Republicans who are outside of the civil service are ready and willing to move as soon as their successors are nominated. Commissioner Mason has arranged to take up his residence at Fairmont April first. Mr. Shinn will go back to his newspaper work in the same city. Mr. Elkins, all the reports to the contrary, has no other intention than that of remaining a citizen of West Virginia. His family are still occupying the house in this city, but as soon as the weather moderates will go to Randolph county. The house here will be given up, and except for perhaps a couple of months on mid-winter, when Mr. Elkins' business will require his presence in New York exclusively, his home will be at Elkins, W. Va. This is definite. There was no foundation for any other report. Major Gaines will resume his law practice in Fayette county. Major A. C. Moore, of the department of justice, will probably not be relieved for some time.

TROUBLE WITH TURKEY

Likely to Grow Out of the Outrages Against American Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Several representatives of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions visited Washington last week. They came from Boston headquarters of the body with which they are connected and had several interviews with Mr. Joshua Quincy, the acting first assistant secretary of state. They told Mr. Quincy that Turkish officials interfered

with the correspondence of the American missionaries in that country, that the missionaries were subjected to much ill-treatment by the natives who were not restrained by the authorities, and all messages from United States Minister Thompson to the state department in Washington had never reached their destination, from which he (Thompson) informed that his mail had been tampered with. Their statements were so positive that investigation of the records of the department was ordered to determine whether or not the correspondence on file substantiated the assertions. This investigation is not yet completed, but it is understood that the allegations made by Messrs. Smith, Tracey and Webb will be shown to be fully sustained. This question of dealing with the relations growing out of the presence of missionaries in Turkey has always been a vexing and perplexing one to the officials of the state department. The missionaries have a legal right to domicile in the Ottoman empire, but it is evident that they are unwelcome guests. Their relations with the Armenians, who are more or less engaged in political movements against the existing authority, do not tend to commend them to the good graces of the Turks. The consequence is that the correspondence between the governments of the two countries is to a great extent devoted to a discussion of complaints by missionaries of assault and other ill treatment.

NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Formal Acceptance of the One Piece of Neutral Ground in the Northern Hemisphere by Clara Barton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, in accepting the magnificent gift of between seven and eight hundred acres of land on the borders of the Blue Grass region in the state of Indiana, tendered the Association last month by Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, Indiana, writes:

"This land, as the property of the American National Red Cross will be the one piece of neutral ground on the western hemisphere, protected by international treaty against the tread of hostile feet. It is a perpetual sanctuary against invading armies, and will be so respected and held sacred by the military powers of the world. Forty nations are pledged to hold all material and stores of the Red Cross, and all its followers, neutral in war, and free to go and come as their duties require. While its business headquarters will remain, as heretofore, at the Capitol of the nation, this gift still forms a realization of the hope so long cherished—that the Red Cross may have a place to accumulate and produce material and stores for sudden emergencies and great calamities, and if war should come upon our land, which may God avert, we may be ready to fulfill the mission that our adhesion to the Geneva treaty has made binding upon us. I will direct that monuments be erected defining the boundaries of this domain, dedicated to eternal humanity, upon which shall be inscribed the insignia of the treaty of Geneva, which insinuates all the nations of the earth are bound by solemn covenant to respect."

THE COUNTRY'S LAWS

To Be Upheld By Striking Engineers and Firemen—The Boycott Illegal—Chief Arthur's Order Stopping It.

TOLEDO, March 19.—Late last night it was reported that Chief Arthur had ordered a temporary cessation of the boycott on the Ann Arbor Railroad. Yesterday Judge Ricks granted an injunction, restraining all the employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad from refusing to handle Ann Arbor freight, and from obeying any order that may be issued by the brotherhood. In connection with the resignation of several Lake Shore engineers, Judge Ricks holds that while the law does not obligate them to work for any company they may not see fit to, it requires that when they decide to relinquish such employment they shall do so as not to bring about any damage to their employers.

In local railroad circles the opinion is expressed that the United States Court, in an order issued by Judge Ricks this afternoon, has sounded the death knell of the boycott. This order is made under a petition entitled the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad versus the Pennsylvania Railroad et al., and commands P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to cause to be known that the law, by law, rule or regulation of said Brotherhood requiring its members to refuse to handle cars of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad is not in force against the company.

THE LAKE SHORE INVOLVED.

The Lake Shore road is becoming involved in the strike. Five of its employees have already quit, and a general strike is anticipated. The Wheeling and Lake Erie Company have refused to handle Ann Arbor perishable freight, and trouble from that quarter is anticipated. As soon as the Lake Shore officials heard of the matter they communicated with Judge Ricks at Cleveland. He was brought to Toledo on a special train this afternoon to hear the cases of the Lake Shore engineers, who were charged with contempt. The Pennsylvania engineers had a conference with their officials, and agreed to stand by the decisions of the courts, and not uphold the Brotherhood against the laws of the country.

The Lake Shore railroad filed a complaint in the United States court against a number of its employees, charging them with a violation of the order issued by Judge Ricks at Cleveland a week ago to-day. Three engineers were subsequently arrested while taking part in a secret meeting of the strikers, and were committed for trial Monday afternoon. Warrants are out for two more engineers and three firemen.

TWO QUESTIONS TO BE DECIDED.

A special from Torre Haute says: The proceedings in the United States court growing out of the Ann Arbor railway strike are looked upon at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen as being the most important to railway labor organization. Two questions are likely to reach a final decision for the first time in the history of the relations of these organizations to employers. They are the legal right of organized labor to order a strike and thereby inflict damage upon the employer, and the right, or at least the wisdom, of a boycott on a railroad that hauls freight for another railroad on which there is a strike.

Grand Master Sergeant, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, returned from Cleveland to headquarters last

night. He is in a complaisant mood and ready to meet any contingency of the situation. He received telegrams from Toledo, one notifying him of the suit for \$300,000 damages brought by the Ann Arbor road against himself and Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, jointly, and another that three members of the Brotherhood of Engineers, jointly, and another that three members of the Brotherhood of Firemen had been discharged by the Lake Shore for refusing to haul Ann Arbor freight. He gave instructions that the names of the men and the fact of their discharge he reported to the Brotherhood of Engineers.

IMPORTANT CUE.

This telegram furnishes a cue to the relations of the two brotherhoods to the strikers, and involves the responsibility for a boycott as well as the danger of a spread of such strikes throughout the country. In the constitution of the Brotherhood of Engineers there is a clause that no freight shall be hauled to or from a road of which the engineers are on strike. It was adopted after the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy disastrous strike. The engineers now believe in it, and therein lies the possibility of a serious general strike growing out of the strike on the potty Ann Arbor road.

Chief Arthur told the engineers to obey their constitution, which meant the boycott strike. Then came the order of the United States court against the boycott. Chief Arthur obeys, but whether the men will or not, and if they don't, whether or not they will be in contempt of court, are questions awaited with much trepidation by employers and employees.

THE STRIKE ENDED.

The Ann Arbor Road Has a Full Complement of Men and Will Push Business.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Mr. J. M. Ashley, Jr., vice president of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railroad, received in this city last night, the following dispatch from Toledo, signed by H. W. Ashley, general manager of the Toledo road:

"We have full quota of freight trains on the road to-day. Judge Ricks is coming here by special train to enforce orders of court, if necessary. We do not want any more engineers."

To a reporter Vice President Ashley said that the strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad was ended.

"Furthermore," said Mr. Ashley, "all our old employees who remain faithful to us will be protected in spite of the demands of the discontented men that they be removed. Our road is at present blocked with freight. We expect, however, to have the entire line clear inside of twenty-four hours."

THE BOYCOTT RESUMED.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—A special from Bucyrus, Ohio, says that a notice was posted to-day in the round house of the Toledo & Ohio Central railroad at that place to this effect:

"The embargo on all Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan coal has been put on again. You may comply with brotherhood rules at once."

MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

A State of Affairs Which Ought to Put the Bay State to Shame.

BOSTON, March 19.—The work of searching the cells and workshops at the state prison is practically finished, and it is said the convicts will be put to work to-morrow. No fire arms have been found, but enough other contraband articles have been found, it is said, to fill several bushel baskets. Among these are slung shots, billies, steel saws, knives and a steel hook attached to a seven-inch wooden handle.

In convict Booth's cell was found a complete plan of the north wing and facing the river and railroad tracks with distances carefully noted. Other evidence of collusion with friends on the outside has also been found, but the warden declines to disclose the nature of it. In a corner of the iron foundry scarcely twenty feet from the mouth of the tunnel through which several men escaped to the sewer not long since, was found another tunnel in process of construction, its presence being concealed by a piece of sheet iron being placed over the hole.

Largest Shaft in the World.

BETHLEHEM, PA., March 19.—The largest shaft ever forged in America was sent from the Bethlehem Iron Works to the Chicago Fair yesterday. It weighs 89,320 pounds and will be the axle of the perpendicular hurdy gurdy 264 feet high, invented by a Pittsburgh engineer.

Captain Vanderbilt Dead.

NEW BRITAIN, S. I., March 19.—Capt. Jacob Hand Vanderbilt, brother of the late Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died at his home on Grimes Hill, Staten Island, at 6 o'clock this evening. Captain Vanderbilt was born on the east shore of Staten Island September 2, 1807.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Cunard Steamship Company will declare a two per cent dividend.

Lord Salisbury is seriously ill, but hopes to be able to resume public life soon.

Leandro Soto, the famous Mexican bandit chief, of the state of Cuerrero, has been captured.

Little business is expected to be done by the senate this week beyond the confirmation of presidential nominations.

The entire force of Big Four yard switchmen at Springfield, Ohio, are out on a strike and the yards are tied up.

Jose Janos was lynched at Jacksboro, Tenn., Saturday night, for shooting Sheriff Burnett on a Louisville & Nashville train.

J. W. Morse & Co's large brick cotton thread factory at South Easton, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The loss on building and machinery is estimated at from \$175,000 to \$200,000.

Squire Abingdon Baird, the noted English sport who came to this country with Mitchell, the pugilist, died in New Orleans, Saturday. He was worth two and a half million dollars and was thirty years old.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will attend the First Presbyterian church in Washington, occupying the same pew they did during the former Cleveland administration. They attended church yesterday. Dr. Sunderland is still the pastor.

A HEAP OF RUINS

Marks the Place Where Stood the Famous Tremont Temple.

THE LARGEST CHURCH IN AMERICA

Burned and Two Hotels Badly Damaged—The Great Baptist Headquarters in Boston Destroyed—A Building With a Fiery History—The Third Time It Has Been Destroyed by Flames—The Loss Nearly Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Boston, March 19.—Fire broke out about 7 o'clock this morning in Tremont Temple, on Tremont street, opposite the Tremont house, and before noon the entire structure was gutted, entailing a loss roughly estimated at \$375,000. Fireman Patrick Dunn, of engine twenty-six, had a leg broken, and another man, name unknown, is reported to have been seriously injured. The fire in the temple was discovered by one of the guests on the fourth floor of the Parker house, adjoining. He had first been aroused by the smoke and on going to his window he was startled by seeing flames darting from the window fronting him. He thought it was the hotel, and smashing the glass on one of the signal boxes on his floor, sent in the first alarm. The guests proceeded to remove themselves and their effects and no mishaps are reported.

The temple was a fiery furnace twenty minutes after the first alarm. The blaze poured from all the upper windows, threatening the Burnham building and the building adjoining on Tremont street, placing the Parker House and the Park Hotel in danger in the rear and alarming the firemen lest it should get down among the rookeries on Province court. The firemen ran lines of hose up through the Parker House and the Park Hotel and both buildings were damaged by water. At 9:30 o'clock the fire was well under control. The 1,000 occupants at the Parker House and Park Hotel were returning to their rooms and the insurance brigade were busy covering goods, guarding as much as possible from the water that damaged more or less all the adjoining buildings and contents.

The loss on the temple was variously estimated at from \$325,000 to \$375,000, while the Parker House is believed to have been damaged by water to the extent of \$50,000. Besides the Union Temple church there were a number of offices in the building including the American Baptist Missionary Society; Home Mission Society; the business and editorial departments of the Watchman and the Baptist Social Union; office of Woman's Voice and Loyal Women of America. Under the temple was the store occupied by Federhen & Sons, opticians, and Mrs. S. A. McDonnell, gloves. This store was badly flooded and the stock much damaged.

Tremont Temple, which was originally a theatre, has been one of the most conspicuous public buildings of Boston in the current generation. Since 1863 it has been celebrated all over the country as the largest Baptist church in New England, if not in America, and the headquarters of that denomination. The purpose of taking it for religious purposes was stated in the original appeal for purchase money to found a free church in Boston, where "all persons, whether rich or poor, without distinction of color, or condition, might worship."

The temple was three times destroyed by fire. The auditorium was one of the largest in the country, being 122 feet in length, 72 in width and 60 feet in height. The seating capacity was equal to an audience of 12,000 people. Beneath this great hall was the Meorian, with a seating capacity of 1,000.

A FATAL FIRE.

A Servant Girl Burned to Death in a Philadelphia House.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19.—From a fire in an open grate in the sitting room, the residence of James W. Wood, at 4206 Walnut street, was partially destroyed early this morning and Rosa Gallagher, a servant, was burned to death. The loss by the fire is about \$20,000.

Mr. Wood is a paralytic and both he and his wife were taken from the second story room of the house by means of the fire ladders.

Mr. Wood is a well known insurance man here, and is the manager of the Union Central Cincinnati Life Insurance Company. The shock and excitement completely prostrated him.

THE SARNIA SAFE.

The Over Due Steamer Reaches Halifax Accompanied by Another Vessel.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19.—The over due mail steamer Sarnia is reported, at nine o'clock to-night, off this harbor, coming slowly under her own steam. She is accompanied by another steamer, supposed to be the government steamer Newfoundland. It will be several hours before they reach port.

The Sarnia will not come up to the city till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and the only communication held with her to-night was by the port officers' steamer.

The press representatives are not allowed on this boat, but from those on her it is learned that the Sarnia's engineers, after working night and day, repaired the broken shaft, so that the steamer took in her sea anchors at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and went ahead under steam at about eight knots an hour, reaching here as above stated. All of the seven hundred and odd passengers are well and were well cared for.

STILL NO NEWS.

The Missing Narcotic Given Up For Lost. Her Real Fate Unknown.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Still no news of the Narcotic and the agents of the missing freighter are ready to admit that the chances of her ever being heard have become decidedly small.

With the arrival of the steamship Olinda from the Azores yesterday nearly all hope of hearing from the Narcotic there has been abandoned. Her captain reported that he had heard nothing whatever of the vessel.

PUGILIST MITCHELL

Talks About the Death of His Backer, Squire Abingdon—How He Came to Put Up for Him—Declines Corbett's Offer.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Charles Mitchell, who is staying at the Gedney House, rose early this morning and read carefully the biography of his deceased friend and backer, Squire Abingdon Baird, who died yesterday. To many of the published statements Mitchell took decided exceptions, particularly that which represented the squire as a sort of person about whom prize fighters were wont to hang, and the inference that might be deducted concerning his own connections with the deceased millionaire.

"Squire Abingdon and I," he said, "have been friends, I might say 'pals,' for seven years, but never in my life have I been under any obligation to him either financially or otherwise. He accompanied me to this country at his own solicitation. His solicitors, Lumley and Lumley, then said that I had saved his life by getting him out of bed, and getting him to interest himself in anything, for he had been confined to his room for three weeks and was not expected to live. It was not necessary for the squire to find any money for me to bind this match with Corbett. My father-in-law, Pony Moore, put up \$2,500 to make a match for \$10,000 a side ten weeks prior to any intimation that the Squire would back me. The chances then were 1,000 to 1 that Abingdon would never come to the United States, and I certainly had not expected anything from the Squire then, for during my previous relations with him we had the only quarrel we ever had. That was in connection with the Hall-Pritchard fight. He backed Pritchard, and I, being with Hall, naturally regarded him in the light of an antagonist. Now I want to make clear the way in which the squire came to present me with \$10,000 to back myself in this fight with Corbett. On arriving in New York we were met with the exorbitant demand of Corbett that I should put up \$10,000 at once and in one deposit to secure a match or else shut up. Of course that was rough on me, but the squire at once came to my assistance and said, 'I will give you the money and as much more as they want to bet.' I thanked him and replied that the \$10,000 would be sufficient, adding that I knew we could get odds for the remainder at the ring-side. He put the \$10,000 in my hands and remarked in the presence of forty people: 'Horo is the money; make your own match. I want nothing to do with it. If you win take all.' The money was, therefore, a wholly voluntary gift, which I all the more appreciated as I was not in a condition to refuse it. I also want to say that I have never been indebted otherwise to anybody in my life for a dollar. I have always been able to earn my own living and never was a 'cadger.'"

In talking about the offer of Jim Corbett to-day to fight him for the purse and honor without any side bet if necessary, Mitchell said:

"It is the only good thing I have ever known Jim to do or say. Of course I appreciate his kindness, though I think his charity comes a little too late. The only time I want Corbett to treat me nice is when we are in the ring and then the better he treats me the worse I will use him."

Mitchell also said that Hall was ready to fight Fitzsimmons at the middle weight limit in the same week and before the same club where the fight between himself and Corbett would come off.

"Squire Abingdon has been willing to put up \$10,000 to bind this match and the money is still ready and will be put up at any time. It was my own opinion and that of many others," he said, "that Hall can fight better at 155 pounds. I want it understood that this is not meant as a 'bluff.' It is a bona fide offer. I leave here on Wednesday on the Majestic, and want it understood that Hall and his friends mean business. The money is ready."

Ike Thompson, the wealthy bookmaker, said he was willing to guarantee that the money to bind a match between Hall and Fitzsimmons at the middle weight limit would be put up as soon as Fitzsimmons accepted the offer.

Now St. Paul Wants It.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 19.—The Phoenix athletic club of this city wants the Corbett-Mitchell fight and will present a communication to the chamber of commerce in the morning asking the sanction of that body to the offering of a \$100,000 purse for the fight. They also ask aid in securing the passage of a law allowing boxing contests before incorporated athletic clubs. In view of the prevention of the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight two years ago not much stock is taken in this proposition.

DIXON WILL FIGHT.

He will Meet Siddons Tonight in Place of Skelly.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Champion feather-weight George Dixon has agreed to take the place made vacant by James Skelly and will meet George Siddons before the Coney Island Athletic Club to-morrow night. Arrangements to this end were consummated this afternoon by the officials of the Coney Island Club, and both Siddons and Dixon, after a long and vexing discussion, signed articles of agreement to battle rounds for the original purse—\$2,500. Dixon is in pretty fair condition to put up a hurricane contest for twelve rounds. In order to meet Siddons, Dixon has cancelled his theatrical engagement for to-morrow night.

Seizure of Documents.

PARIS, March 19.—The seizure of documents said to prove that Baron de Reinach paid some 11,000,000 francs to Cornelius Herz was ordered by M. Walter, who takes M. Franqueville's place as examining magistrate in the Panama scandal during the latter's vacation. These documents were sent by Baron de Reinach's brother to M. Imbert, liquidator of the Panama canal company.

A Quiet Celebration.

BERLIN, March 19.—The celebration yesterday in memory of the patriots who fell in the revolution of 1848 was quiet beyond all expectations. The police had made elaborate preparations to quell any disturbance but found no need of interfering with the small and orderly groups that went out to the Friedrichshain to lay wreaths on the tombs of the revolutionary martyrs.

A GREAT VICTORY

Achieved by the Revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES ROUTED

Completely by General Tavoroz—A Neat Manoeuvre by the Revolutionary Leader—Reinforcements for the Government Troops Arrive and Another Battle Will Probably be Fought Soon—A Member of the Honduras Cabinet Assassinated. Other Foreign News.

VALPARAISO, March 19.—General Tavoroz, leader of the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has routed and put to flight the army of 3,000 men which the government of Brazil sent against him under the command of General Tellos. This news was telegraphed by a correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul and has just been confirmed from the Rivera. The battle was fought near Ypicaav, to which point General Tavoroz retired when the advance guard of General Tellos' troops reached Santa Anna on Wednesday. Tavoroz's retreat was in reality a feint by which he led the enemy into a trap and forced him to give battle on ground selected by the leaders of the revolutionary army.

When Tavoroz fell back before the advance of Tellos' army he made it appear that he was trying to avoid an engagement. His movement appears to have completely deceived the government commander, who pushed his forces on toward the position taken by the revolutionists. The attack upon Tavoroz's army was made yesterday morning. In vain General Tellos tried to repeat the attack. His columns were soon shattered and the wavering ranks fell back under the murderous fire of the revolutionists. The rout of the government army was complete. It was a great victory for Tavoroz. Quickly dividing his forces he sent one division to pursue the fleeing army under General Tellos, while he started at the head of the other on the march toward Uruguayana, the proposed western terminus of the railroad which runs to Portalegre.

Uruguayana is strongly defended by an army under General Hipolito and to capture it has been the decision of General Tavoroz from the beginning of the revolution. This movement has been partly aided by the capture of Alegrete, an important strategic point in the railroad line between Cacequy and Uruguayana. With a detachment of 500 men Colonel Pena attacked the town, drove out the government garrison and took possession. A division has been sent General Tavoroz to attack the troops recently landed at Porto Alegre, who are now marching toward the seat of war.

Assassination in Honduras.

PANAMA, COLUMBIA, VIA GALVESTON, March 19.—A dispatch from Popola says a report has been received there from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, announcing that Vincente Williams, a member of President Lova's cabinet, has been assassinated by General Domingo Vasquez. General Vasquez accused Williams of being a traitor and killed him. It is also reported from Popola Rosendo Augundo, acting president of Honduras, is plotting to declare himself dictator of the republic.

FAVORS A COMPROMISE.

Doctor Miquel Expresses Himself Regarding the German Army Bill.

BERLIN, March 19.—The Associated Press correspondent had an interview to-day with Dr. Johannes Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, concerning the critical situation created by the attitude of the parties towards the army bill. Mr. Miquel's opinions on the subject are regarded as exceptionally important as he is being accused daily of intriguing to precipitate a cabinet crisis in connection with the bill to oust Count Von Caprivi and to secure his own elevation to the chancellorship.

In the event of a dissolution of the Reichstag," said Dr. Miquel, "the majority of German electors, I believe, will support the army bill. The South Germans and the Rhinelanders, who would suffer most from an invasion by the French army, would be especially anxious to return deputies who would favor strengthening the army to the full extent demanded by the government. In my opinion, however, the wisest course would be to effect a compromise with the present Reichstag and thus avoid the disadvantages suffered by the country from a general election. A majority for the present measure in modified form would be secured by some diplomatic negotiation with the Clericals and the Radicals."

Dr. Miquel made no direct reference to Count Von Caprivi's policy other than that contained in his recommendation of a compromise. The chancellor's refusal to compromise, however, is the cause of the present critical condition of affairs.

The war office has decided to accept the cloth uniform invented by a Mannheim tailor to resist the force of the small bore bullet.

Was Dr. Coccarelli Poisoned?

ROME, March 19.—The *Messaggero Patria* says that an inquiry has been ordered to ascertain the facts concerning the death of Dr. Coccarelli, the pope's physician. There is a suspicion, says the *Messaggero*, that he was poisoned at the instance of his relatives and a woman belonging to one of the oldest Catholic families in Italy.

Julius Ferry's Body.

PARIS, March 19.—The body of Jules Ferry was placed in the coffin to-day and to-morrow will be removed to the great hall of the senate where it will lie in state on Tuesday.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, local showers to-night; followed by fair weather; easterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, local snows to-night, followed by clearing weather and generally fair Monday; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 28 3 P. M. 41
9 A. M. 31 5 P. M. 38
11 A. M. 30 7 P. M. 35
12 M. 29 8 P. M. 32

SUNDAY.

7 A. M. 28 3 P. M. 47
9 A. M. 30 5 P. M. 42
11 A. M. 29 7 P. M. 39
12 M. 28 8 P. M. 36